caused disturbance.

Now, I am one of a number of Yankees present that really wish to know how far we may be able to go in this community in the way of indulging ourselves, when a fit of patriotism overtakes us, without causing a

Must we be careful not to whistle the "Star Spangled Banner" or "Yankee Doodle" in the streets? If one of my negro boys wishes to indulge himself in a "trainin" display, how must I advise him as to his banners, to avoid his being mobbed by the loyal citizens of Raleigh? Has a negro any right to show joy over his emancipation? If so, how far may he go without offending the people who "have accepted the situation," and voted themselves loyal to a fault in Conventions and Legislatures, and thus escape the implied mobbing of the Progress ?

The State has voted the act of secession a nullity, hence they have voted that the rebel flag was an illegal one. Negroes labored and fought to conquer it-negroes were made to labor to support it. If they wish to glorify over its fall, how far may they do so without offending the people who have voted it to have been illegal and hence traitorous? More nearly home, how far may I rejoice over its fall without offending the people of North-Carolina?

We have a strong interest in this. We have no admiration for the negro, and by education do not half as well affiliate with him domestically as the Southern people do, but the negro question is bound for some time to be the exponent of good or bad feeling between the different sections of our country; hence involves our interests di-

I am one of a large majority of the Yankees present who are here not to conciliate, but to be conciliated. We accept a man for what we find him to be, and not an atom more or less. We think we have done enough in keeping out of our hearts a hate for a people who have made such a bloody and expensive effort to denationalize us on the soil where we had been proud once to call onrselves Americans. Now, we wish to know, after all our wounds, our expended treasure, and mortuary of our dearest relatives, how far we may be permitted to rejoice over victory without being mobbed by

loyal Carolinians. As to the good taste of constantly reminding a defeated people of their defeat, it is not a matter for discussion, but to say that a slave shall not glorify over his emancipation is a tyranny of soul, only to be entertained by some person below the powers of a micrometric measurement.

Knowing that you are well advised on the condition of public sentiment in this community, knowing that the Southern people feel themselves agrieved by any report of their disloyalty, knowing that you can respond categorically to these questions, and thus while doing the residents justice, give us full information, I appeal to you. YANKEE.

[From the Nashville Press and Times.] Who Can Vote Inder the Proposed Franchise

The opponents of the Franchise Bill which passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, find it impossible to fight against it successfully on fair grounds, and are compelled to resort to every kind of misrepresentation in order to prejudice the public against it. The Union and American, the on and disunion organ in Tennessee, has a characteristic article upon the bill, from which we take the following extract:

"It is useless here to recount our objections to the bill, which are, we truly say, not personal. It is no neonstitutional; destroys public liberty, is fraught with evils which, if it is continued will be entailed to coming generations; stands in the way of justice, and fraternity, and is full of evil. Under it. there will not be five thousand honest men in Tennessee who can vote; and we want it executed, because we believe the first civic duty of the citizen is obedience to law- for the further reason that we want those who are willing to perjure themselves, to define. and exhibit themselves in their true colorand for the additional reason that we desire to ascertain how far a free people can be made the slaves of a revengeful, passionate and accidental oligarchy."

These statements are grossly incorrect, as we can easily show. The bill is, in fact, a very liberal one, more so, in fact, than the existing law, and the reason why a new law is desirable is that there are no provisions in the existing act to secure its faithful enforcement, as there are in the bill.

The following classes of persons can vote

according to the provisions of the bill now 1st Class: All who voted in November, 1864, or at the election for ratification on the 22d of February, 1865, or at the March elec-

tion 1865. This class embraces at least

twenty-five thousand. 2d Class: All persons who have been honorably discharged from the Federal army.-This class will number twenty-five thousand

3d Class: All loyal persons in East Tennessee, living within the rebel lines at the time of the November election, 1864, or of the February and March elections in 1865, and could not vote for that reason. This class numbers not less than twenty thousand. 4th Class: Loyal men in West Tennessee

not allowed to vote by the rebels. This class will number, say not less than five thousand. 5th Class: Non-combatants and non-par-

ticipants in the rebellion; say at least three thousand. 6th Class: All appointees of Governor Johnson and Governor Brownlow; say two thousand.

These six classes number not less than eighty thousand persons, which is about the number of persons that will vote under the pending Franchise bill.

LYNCH LAW IN MISSOURI.—At Rockport, in Atchison county, Mo., on Saturday evening, the 7th ult., between 6 and 7 o'clock, a mob of between 100 and 150 men attacked the sheriff of the county and took from his hands the prisoner Robertson, who had been arrested for the killing of Capt. Hunter, a son-in-law of Bill Lewis. The crowd took Robertson to a grove near Maj. Werland's farm on the Nishnebotone river and therenotwithstanding he plead with them for trial at a legal tribunal-they hung him by the

neck until he was dead. Citizens of Nebraska City, who were on board the steamer which was leaving the wood-yard when the affray between Hunter and Robertson took place say that Hunter was the aggressor, and that Rebertson was on the defensive. Hunter had been in the Union and Robertson in the Confederate service, and in Missouri it is in accordance with the new constitution for ex-union soldiers to kiek, cuff and beat ex-rebel soldiers whenever they feel inclined, and it is not lawful for the latter to defend themselves. If they do mobs will hang them. Radicalism rules in Missouri. Law is silent there.—Nebraska

City News, April 14. UNION COUNTY BONDS.—The Magistrates of Union county met last week and levied a tax to pay the interest due on County Bonds issued before the war for internal improvement purposes. This shows a commendable spirit on the part of the Magistrates to maintain the credit and standing of their county. Such obligations have to be paid at some time, and it is much better to provide for them promptly without being forced to do so by law.—Charlotte Democrat.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY. - - - - MAY 5. 1866.

The Sentinel objects to our statement that things have been getting worse and worse under the administration of Gov. Worth."-We repeat the statement. It is true. We the State restored to the Union, and we deplore the existence of any obstruction to re-

There are three marked periods in our history at which this journal warned the people of this State against taking certain steps. We told them, 1st. That secession on account of the elec-

tion of Mr. Lincoln would result in the destruction of the institution of slavery, and in the ruin, in every respect, of the Southern

2d. That if they did not arrest the war in 1863, the result would be the subjugation of our people, and the dictation by the conqueror of the terms on which the Union should be restored.

3d. That the election of Gov. Worth and of members of Congress who could not take the oath, would weaken the President, would still further excite the Congress and the Northern people against us, would add to the harshness and severity of the terms on which the States would at last be restored. and would postpone their restoration for

The President himself was most anxious that Gov. Worth should be defeated. He was confident he would be, for he had every reason to believe that our people would sustain his policy. Not long after Gov. Worth was elected the President sent the following dispatch to the Provisional Governor :-

[From the Standard of November 29th, 1865.] IMPORTANT FROM THE PRESIDENT. Gov. Holden has received the following telegram from the President, which is laid before the public for information:

Washington, Nov. 27th, 1865. Hon. W. W. Holden, Procisional Governor: Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor. You

will be sustained by the government. The results of the recent elections in North-Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State, in the restoration of its Governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the Legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal.

It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed, as rather to repair than increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed ANDREW JOHNSON. President of the United States.

Here we have the testimony of the President himself that the mere election of Gov. Worth had greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its relations to | England to the firing on Sumter. the government. This damage has not been ment has been administered. The State is further to-day from that state of feeling which is necessary to ensure its restoration than it was in November last.

An esteemed friend writing us from the

Western part of the State, says: "I am greatly discouraged at our political prospects. We say that we support President Johnson and his policy. So far as my as far as it suits our peculiar views. Whenin order that President Johnson's hands may be strengthened against the radicals, we ig-nore or slur over the matter entirely. We we are loyal. We say we have met all the denounce every man who differs from Presial government while we were trying to destroy it, as "disloyal," as "radical," as fiendish," &c. One would suppose, from we had never rebelled, but that our political standpoint of loyalty, while the great mass of the intelligent people of the North, who incurred so many sacrifices to suppress the our fathers. Does the Sentinel expect to gain any thing by this course?"

The foregoing is from a highly intelligent gentleman who voted for Gov. Worth in No-

Yes, things are getting worse and worse, and we fear there is no room to hope for improvement under present auspices. The Northern people, speaking and acting through the Congress, will never agree to admit the State while secessionists are in high favor with the administration at Raleigh, and while the true Union men of the State are under the ban.

BURNING OF COLUMBIA. - In the Senate on the 1st instant, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland read a portion of a letter from Gen. Wade And can it be done while we ignore the Hampton on the subject of the burning of manhood of the colored citizens of the coun-Columbia, South-Carolina. General Hampton controverts the statement recently pub- | South Carolina, and are in the majority by lished by Gen. Sherman, that Columbia was more than 10,000 in Mississippi. It is not for the appointment of a special committee solve the great problem submitted to you by says his State is debarred from representa-tion and has no one to impose the taxes. We were successful, and I submit frankly to tion, and has no one to impose the taxes which she is called upon to pay, none to vindicate her or her sons from misrepresentation, injustice and slander, and he asks Mr. John- from the same cause. son to see that justice be done in this matter,

though the Heavens fall. Mr. Sherman said he could not allow this charge of this most impudent rebel against length of this, when I tell you that the conthe whole army to be entered upon the re-

cord without some answer. The charge of Gen. Sherman, in relation to the burning of Columbia was in an official report, and was fully sustained by re- I will gladly send copies to any gentleman ports of other officers. Sherman did not whose address you may send me. I know charge that Hampton gave an explicit order on the subject, but simply that his previous will be glad to hear from you at any time, orders in relation to the burning of cotton and will reply as duties may permit. Could caused that result. Sherman read from the those men of the North and South, who various official reports to confirm the charge against Gen. Hampton.

Tax on Corron.-We learn that a report is in circulation that Congress has passed a law taxing cotton five cents' per pound, and also prohibiting the sending cotton out of the country for sale. We know of no such law. We feel sure that no such law has been

to idle reports.

Views of an " Extreme Radical."

The following letter is from an "extreme

adical," Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, to Alfred M. Waddell, Esq., of Wilmington, who had addressed him on the state of the country. Those of our readers who are afraid of "the radicals,', will observe from this letter that Mr. Kelly is a human being, and not one of those Molochs whom we are told by some would have us pass through all regret that it is true. We are anxious to see kinds of horrors on our way back to the "old homestead." Certain people told us in 1860 that if we did not secede and get away from "the radicals," they would ruin us world without end; and now these same people tell us that if we go back to "the adicals" we shall be degraded and destroyed and annihilated for ever and ever, and verlastingly, amen! In 1860 we were told that if we were not for the negro we were raitors and abolitionists; and now we are old that if we are not against the negro we re "radicals" - enemies to the "sunny South," and a great many terrible things,-What shall we do? Must we be be led any longer by those who have so frequently deeived us, and who are the real authors of ill our woes? We trust not :-

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1866. ALFRED M. WADDELL, Esq.,

Wilmington, N. C.: DEAR SIR :- In the hope of receiving your emarks of July 26th, which I fear have misarried, I have delayed my reply to your fafor of the 17th, the receipt of which gave ne much pleasure. You were not probably tware, when penning your frank and horoughly manly letter, that you were adlressing the most outspoken, if not absolutely most extreme Radical of the House,such is my recognized position; yet no man an be more anxious than I to forget every act of the past, the recollection of which is alculated to continue those "sectional ennities" which plunged us into war and nade that war so ineffably sanguinary. You sadly misapprehend the men of my type and he people of the North generally, when you ak they desire to humiliate the people of he South; that we wish to force you to alow that the slaves you have held are your quals, socially and politically, or that we lesire to force perfect negro equality upon you when we do not recognize it at home .-The Civil Rights Bill is of universal applica-I will enclose you a paragraph showng its effect in Indiana, and I have advised colored men of my native city-Philadelphia, should our Supreme Court fail to approve the decision of our Common Pleas that they have the right to ride in our street cars, to raise the question under that act .-Social equality, my dear sir, is the result of taste and affinities, and classes in social life are as well defined in the two most (philosoobically) democratic States, Vermont and Massachusetts, as they are anywhere in the South. Nor does the possession of equal political rights ensure political equality. It loes but render it possible. Will, energy, intellect and the power of combination are he secrets of power. Nothing in history so forcibly illustrates the fact that a compact minority may rule a free republic as that the extreme men of the South controlled the country from the close of the last war with

Could we sit together for an afternoon unrepaired. On the contrary, it has been in der the shade of either of our roof-trees, I creased by the manner in which the State would gladly discuss these questions with you, but on paper we cannot do it.

Our positions, differing so widely, are equally beset with difficulties. Neither side is free from prejudices. Both have intense convictions. Pride besets you, and magpanimity comes as a snare to us. A war which devastated so wide and fertile a region-which cost so many hundred thousands of lives, and so many thousand millions of dollars ought not to terminate without the extinguishment of its cause and an observation extends this support only goes | adequate guarantee against its repetition,-This suggestion makes the "animus" of the ever we are called upon to sacrifice any thing | Southern people a pregnant consideration to which I allude merely to disabuse your mind as to the personal character of inquiries upon that question. Our late war was more have not come up to the measure of our du- clearly a contest for ideas than any that pretr. and we are doubly culpable when we en- ceded it. It was, in truth, a struggle bedeavor to cover up our sin by declaring that tween two orders of civilization, between which, existing under one popular governrequirements, and that we are true, while we ment as they did, there was, much as we dislike the phrase, an "irrepressible conflict."dent Johnson, but who sustained the nation- Your system required the repression of the intellect and aspirations of the laboring people, who always must be numerically the mass of the people. It was not consonant reading most of our Southern papers, that with that of other lands, and engendered modes of thought and purposes at variance censorship proceeded from the very highest with them. Thus it was that you so closely supervised your press, that your booksellers were so cautious as to the publications they admitted to their catalogues, and that stranrebellion, are hostile to the government of gers other than those who accepted, or professed to accept, your most extreme opinions were so unwelcome among you. On the other hand, we stimulated, by every means -free schools, free libraries, scientific institutions with lectures to apprentices, &c. &c. &c.,-the intellectnal aspirations and enter-

prise of the lowliest among us. In deference to your interests, it is true, ve fostered a prejudice which excluded those who were not white. But this is the case no onger, for there was a large infusion of colored people scated miscellaneously in the two last public assemblages I attended in Philadelphia. Unlike you, we sought the largest interchange of thought with all the world, and welcomed every new contributor or contribution to our literature, science, art or practical affairs. Cannot this difference e removed? Ought it not to be removed? Would not all be blessed by its removal ?try? Remember, dear sir, that they are more than four-sevenths of the people of burned by his (Hampton's) orders. He asked our wish to control you on this subject. It is our hope that you will grapple with and of Congress to investigate the subject. He the authors of the war. The issue between you whether that fact did not devolve upon us the duty of so adjusting the final terms of peace as to prevent a recurrence of the war

I have not answered your propositions .-Perhaps I could not do it; but I have written frankly as to a dear countryman who was unjustly estranged. You will pardon the stant pressure of affairs will probably forever prevent its repetition. I will take the liberty of sending you such of my pamphlets as I have at hand. Should you believe that any of them would do good in any quarter, they contain much that you cannot approve, yet I hope they may not be without value. I should influence the opinions of their neighborhoods, confer freely and accord to each other patriotic purposes, our differences, great as they are, would be easy of solution.

With renewed thanks, Yours, very truly, WM. D. KELLEY.

ELEVEN MILLIONS FOR THE FREEDMEN. The bill making appropriations for the Freedman's Bureau has passed Congress. It will We advise the people to pay no attention require about eleven millions of dollars for

The Standard denies, in behalf of Gov. Holden, that he has ever said President Congress !- Sentinel.

We believe the people of North-Carolina, if left to themselves, would carry out the plan of the President as well in spirit as in letter. There was not a ripple on the surface last year until politicians began to thrash about for office. It is not the people, but certain politicians who are to blame for the present condition of things. If politicians of the rule or ruin school could only have been induced to remain quiet, North-Carolina would have presented a clean bill of health at Washington; and in that event it is more than probable the report of the committee on reconstruction would not have been as hard as it is on a portion of our

This talk about "malignants" North and example, that there are "malignants" in ded for \$4 25. Congress, and the North says there are "ma- Gill, (white,) defendant; assault and battery lignants" in the South. What good does on the person of Hickser Winston, (freedthat do? Who is benefitted? If there be man,) of Wake County; found quilty, April "malignants" in Congress, we are in their "Eldridge E Gill (white) plaintiff as power. Will it improve our condition and benefit our State if we abuse them? We have tried that long enough. Let us rule our passions and resentments, and look at things in the light of truth and reason.

To the Union people of the State we say, stand firm. Do not be carried away by passion or resentment. Keep cool, and bide

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET ON RE-CONSTRUCTION.—A telegraphic dispatch in following statement:

" It is understood that, at the meeting of he Cabinet to-day, the President invited an expression of opinion from the heads of the lepartments respecting the recent report of ported that, in an animated discussion which ensued thereupon, Secretaries Seward, Mc-Culloch, Welles, and Stanton were decided n their opposition to the plan of the Committee, and earnest in their support of the President's policy for restoration. The Postmaster General was in favor of carrying out the President's policy, but expressed some doubts as to the precise time at which loval representatives from Southern States should e admitted. The Attorney General was

The President was emphatic in his opposiion to the Committee's report, and declared the admission of loyal representatives from | will not fail of being pleased, if the order the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution and the passage of aws. He insisted that under the Constitution no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought at once to be admitted into their respective houses, as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remarked that having sustained ourselves under it during a terrible rebellion, he thought the government could be restored without resort to amendments, and remarked in general terms that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration."

-CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. We had the pleasure of seeing Judge Brooks, of the District Court, in the City yesterday, on his way home from his Courts in the Eastern part of the State. We learn that Chief Justice Chase has requested Judge Brooks to organize the Circuit Court in this City on the first Monday in June. It is not certain the Chief Justice will be present on Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., the Marshal, and

D. H. Starbuck, Esq., District Attorney, were in the City vesterday. Mr. Mark M. Williams, of this place, has

been appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court.

---GROSS OUTRAGE IN LENGIR.-We learn from the Goldsboro' News that Wm, R. Loftin, six miles from Kinston, was attacked on the night of the 28th ult., by twelve or fifteen mounted men of both colors; purpose supposed to be horse-stealing. Loftin was faction to the most fastidious. shot in the arm, and a negro living with him was shot in the face. Several of the Materials may rely upon having them cut in the robbers were wounded and driven off, leaving a horse and coat, which may cause the capturing of some of the party.

Dr. Bartleson's house and out-houses were also burned, and he was shot several times. It is supposed that the same party was concerned in both outrages.

We learn that at the late term of the Superior Court for Lenoir there were many presentments and indictments by the grand ury. In the case of Mr. Perkins, of Wayne, for an attempt to rob and murder him, the jury failed to agree, and there was a mistrial. Crime seems to be on the increase in Lenoir. On the night of the 24th April a man named James Laurie was robbed of his pocket book and watch, near Kinston, by some negroes. Recently the gin house of R. W. King, Esq., was fired by an incendiary and consumed, with cotton screw, cotton seed, corn, &c.

IMPORTANT ORDER .- An order has just een issued from the war department, by direction of the President, declaring that military commissions and courts martial are not authorized and therefore will not assume jurisdiction for the trial of persons other than risdiction for the trial of persons other than those belonging to the army and navy of the United States, camp followers, contractors, and such others as are indicted in the articles of war and the acts of Congress.

THE EIGHTER IN AND AND VOLUME TO NOT A STATE AND AND VOLUME TO NOT AND VOLUME cles of war and the acts of Congress.

PERSECUTION OF UNION MEN.-In the Senate, on the 1st instant, Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of one hundred and fortysix citizens of Staunton, Va., representing that the troops having recently been withdrawn from that place, Union men are being persecuted by rebels, and praying that the Give us a call. troops should be returned for the protection of loyal men.

FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—Some excitement has been occasioned in Petersburg by the firing of two churches in that City belonging to the colored people. The churches with some effort were saved. The Petersburg papers repel in the most earnest terms any inference that any of the respectable white people of that place approve of such conduct, but on the contrary they deprecate and con-

The spring election in West Virginia will constitutional amendment disfranchising to an inspection of which the public is respect; yoluntary rebels will be voted upon be held on the 20th of this month, when a

CASES BEFORE THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. We are indebted to Lieut. A. B. Gardner, Holden, that he has ever said President Johnson's policy, per se, was a failure. He only thinks that the people have failed to come up to its requirements and meet its spirit. It is still the people,—our people,—the people of the South and of North-Carolina,—who are responsible for non-restoration. Not a word about the malignants in Congress 1. Sential cases tried by him for the week ending April 28th, 1866:

J. H. Bell, (white,) plaintiff, vs. Isaac and Priscilla Spivey, (freed-people,) defendants, all of Wake County, action for violation of contract; judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff, April 23d: the girl, Lucy, to return to plaintiff and remain with him until Jan'y 1st, 1867, as per contract.

Robert Taylor, (white,) plantiff, vs. Ben. Turner, (freedman,) defendant, all of the City of Raleigh; assault and battery; complaint dismissed, April 23d.

Jno. Jones, (freedman,) plaintiff, vs. Ned. Bryan, (freedman,) defendant; all of City of Raleigh; replevin; judgment, April 24th; plaintiff to pay defendant \$25 00 for money oaned and expenses incurred. Henry Thompson, (freedman,) plaintiff, vs.

George Snow, (white,) defendant, all of City of Raleigh; money demanded on contract; judgment for plaintiff, April 25th; facts ad-South led to all our calamities. We say, for mitted, balance struck and judgment awar-

Eldridge E. Gill, (white,) plaintiff, vs. Plummer Battle, (freedman,) defendant; all of Wake County; violation of contract; judgment, April 25th, that defendant, under circular No. 1, Feb. 6, 1866, sec. 2, must fulfil his contract with his employer until Dec. 25th, 1866.

United States; plaintiff, vs. Joseph Gulick, (freedman,) defendant, of the City of Raleigh; trespass on State property and disorderly conduct; judgment, April 30th; that the defendant be confined in a military jail at hard labor for 15 days, and pay a fine of \$10; and, in case the fine be not paid, to be confined 15 days from expiration of first 15 the papers from Washington contains the days. The judgment was suspended on condition that the defendant leave the City within 24 hours and do not return.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The Local took a peep into the Boot and Shoe establishment he Reconstruction Committee, and it is re- of Messrs. Howell & Co., southeast of the Capitol square, yesterday, and was astonished to find how complete the arrangements there for putting up the very finest specimens of their line of manufacture. We were shown some of the most beautifully finished boots and shoes, both for ladies and gentlemen, that we have ever seen put up in the

Nothing contributes more to the complete finish of a well dressed man or woman than a neatly fitting boot or shoe, and any one himself against all conditions precedent to wishing to find a superior article of the kind, for it is left with Messrs. Howell & Co.

THE COTTON CROP OF GEORGIA.-Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received advices from Macon county, Ga., in reference to the planting of the cotton crop, stating that the planters generally are in the midst of planting, but that an area will be planted this season somewhat smaller than usual, owing to a wide prevailing fear among planters that the seed has lost much of its vitality by lying four or five years in the gin houses. Many planters have been compelled to plant over, from this cause, thus losing two weeks of the best cotton-growing

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DISSOLUTION!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE, HECK & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Esq., is authorized to wind p the business of the firm. Raleigh, may 5—1t. BATTLE, HECK & CO.

GRAND CHAPTER THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVOCA-

The Greatest Curiosity of the Age! LIVE MAN AT HILLSPORO'! O'N THE FIRST APRIL WE WILL OPEN, at Hillsboro', N. C., the ' egest and finest

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Having the best custom in the State, we can afford to sell at prices below City retail trade.

Write for samples, enclosing stamp.

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HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUR ousiness in Raleigh, we offer our entire stock of goods at a small advance on 1 resent New York Merchants wanting to assort up will find our

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Notions, To parties wanting to engage in the business we will offer them a bargain that will pay them.

We buy and sell exclusively for cash.

Parties wanting credit need not apply If you want to buy goods cheap give MAXON We will warrant all goods as represented.

MAXON & STRONG.

Raleigh, N. C., March 24.-3-tf. DORTABLE GRIST MILLS.

Having been appointed Agents for the sale of Portable Grist Mills, manufactured in New York, we are prepared to receive orders for, and will turnish the same at the following prices, viz: 24 inch stone \$250—will grind from 8 to 10 bushels per hour from 6 to 8 horse power. 30 inch stone \$325—will grind from 10 to 15 bushels

per hour from 8 to 10 horse power. 33 inch stone \$375—will grind from 15 to 18 bushels per hour from 10 to 12 horse power. 36 inch stone \$425-will grind from 15 to 20 bushels per hour, from 10 to 12 horse power. 39 inch stone \$500—will grind from 20 to 25 bush-els per hour, from 10 to 15 horse power. 42 inch stone \$550—will grind from 20 to 30 bush-

els per hour, from 12 to 15 horse power. We will also furnish gearing, counter shaft, tight and loose pulleys for these Mills at the following prices : 36 inch \$100 39 " 120 42 " 180.

Cheaper Mills, of less capacity can be furnished desired.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. if desired. march 26, 1866-4-tf.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, MANUFACTUREES & IMPORTERS OF Paper Hangings, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c. No. 260 Baltimore Street,

(OPPOSITE HANOVER,)

march 27-4-6m. ADIES' HATS,

Gaiters, Shoes, Hosiery and Gloves, &c., &c. march 29-5-tf.

Fine Soft French Hats and Dress Hats, fine Shoes, Galters, &c., &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. march 29-5-tf.

GENTLEMEN'S

HUMENNINGER Wholesale Druggist, 28 POLLOK STREET.

NEWBERN, N. C.

NEW ARRIVALS Farriss & Lack's

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK, CASSIMERE, Every Description of Hats, &c., &c. Which the public are envited to examine,

No. 48 Fayetteville Street, ian24-tf

TORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE. WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO STORE IN our large brick Warehouse, Cotton, Tobacco Hay, Corn, Flour, and all kinds of Merchandize in Packages. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. march 20—1—tf.

BUREAU OF RELIEF.

(To relieve Clerical distress, especially in the Southern Dioceses.)
Under the advice of Bishops Talbot, Atkinson and Lay. Address contributions of any sort, and applications, to the Rev. W. E. Doane, Secretary, Hartford, Connecticut. nov 11—177 tf 10

N. CAROLINA FAMILY FLOUR. 150 Barrels North-Carolina Flour, in store and B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Miscellaneous Advertisements MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLIES. MILLWARD & WINEBRENER 118 Market Street.

DEALERS IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES of every description for Cotton and Woolen

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER,

IRON AND BRASS WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to announce that these useful works are again opened, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Rrass Castings, repair Steam Engines, Mill Irons and all kinds of machinery upon short notice.

They keep constantly on hand one and two horse Plows, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hocs, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Bolts, &c.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.



These instruments are entirely new, both in Principle and Action, from all others—Light Clean and Easy—no pressure on the back—in-ward and Upward Motion—Cures the most obsti-nate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free. Sold at

White's Patent Lever Truss Company, Sole Proprietors, No. 600 Broadway, New York. April 17, 1866-6m. (TOLD ! GOLD ! IS DECLINING,

But all kinds of the best Writing Paper and Envelopes, Illustrated papers, Fashion Books, Fancy Articles, and Newspapers, thr'o from New York in thirty-six hours, can always be found at West's Stationery Store, Next door to the National Bank. "Small profits

O. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. Spring Trade, 1866.

February 16, 1866-tf

Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel.

A commanding stock of Buggy Materials, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys, Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits Turnentine and Lingerd Oil, Window Glass from Furnentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36, Putty; an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails,

Family Groceries and House-Furnishing Goods, 20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns Plaited Knives, Forks, Tex and Dinner Spoons. Call and examine our Stock.

J. BROWN, HART & LEWIS. april 10-10-tf.

HART & LEWIS, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., AGENTS FOR "STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP," "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"

AND "WESTERN EMPIRE" COOKING STOVES. J. BROWN. With HART & LEWIS. april 10-10-tf

HAVING been appointed sole Agents for the states of Virginia and North-Carolina, for the sale of the celebrated

TOTICE.

EGERTON SNUFF, in papers and bladders, we are now prepared to fill orders for the same. R. A. YOUNG & BRO.

No. 4, Iron Front, Petersburg, Va. GEORGE SANGSTER,

IMPORTER OF Wines and Liquors, No. 25 Market Square,

NORFOLK, Va.

I have constantly on hand, and offer for sale:

WHISKEYS, BRANDIES, PON1, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES, ALE, LAGER, &c.,

Russ St. Domingo Bitters. Bourbon Cocktail, Brandy Arrack Punch. St. Domingo Punch.

Ginger Cordial. Lemon Syrup, &c.

These Goods can be furnished by the case or in oulk, at New York prices, with the additional cost of freights.

Country Trade is invited.

GEO. SANGSTER,

Norfolk, V

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS! FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGN-

oct 12-151 1y 10

MENT of 50 Barrels of this celebrated Fertilizer, which we will sell to Farmers and Planters It is said to be as good a Fertilizer as any in the market, and to bring as good crops, tried side by side with any, even Peruvian guano, and to be suitable for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, &c. may 1—tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. DRIME TIMOTHY HAY!

100 BALES OF PRIME TIMOTHY HAY, arriving to-day.
april 28-tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. TORSES STOLEN! STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ON SATURday night last, a Horse and a Mare, described as follows: The Horse is a light bay, hind feet white, fore feet dark, and set out awkwardly; shod or

fore feet. The Mare is dark roan, white face, with a black spot in centre of her face, white feet, heavy set, streaked just above the tail, and shod or A fair reward will be given for any information

that will enable me to recover these animals.

JOHNSON OLIVE, 14 miles southeast of Raleigh

march 27-4-tf. TEEP COOL!

200,000 lbs. OF PURE FLINT ICE .-Parties desiring can procure Ice by the season on very moderate terms. Raleigh, April 13, 1866.—12-tf.

WHIPS! WHIPS! WHIPS! 50 Dozen Wagon Whips, for sale by B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. March 9, 1866.—tf.

SILK MANTILLAS.

Basques, Saques, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c., Beautiful stock. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Card, Cloth-ng, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Warp, Starch, Olis, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c. Advances made on consignments of Cotton and Woolen Yarus.
Orders solicited which shall receive prompt at-March 6-3m.

NORTH STATE

Raleigh, North-Carolina.